





By STANLEY CATCHPOL.

six words—"that I will beg the favour of in

the best Compound for broken articles, 6d., 1s. Caluso-Lance  
Compound for Cough, a medicated linseed extract, 6d. Sold by  
Chemists, &c. All over the Kingdom.

of water. When this is boiled to a thin syrup put  
in the rinds, and boil for about half an hour.

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Scarcely a week passes without our receiving some letter, asking for information about this or that colonial. As a rule, the demand is of such an extensive sort as would involve the sacrifice of one column or two to a hasty, though possibly correct, reply. As a rule, the letter is from a collector, a collector, therefore, who is not to be recommended. "Dear Sir," just issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Bivington, edited by Mr. Trendell, and with an excellent historical introduction by Professor Seely, this handsome and bulky volume contains everything that the intending colonist can fairly expect to learn beforehand. Its value is enhanced by a large number of beautifully illustrated plates. Taking it altogether, it is mainly the best guide to colonial life that has yet been published. Janet Homefrey, Fendall (Gardner and Co.), is one of those shilling novelettes which seem to show that the proverb "fools and their money are soon parted," is as true as ever. That thought does not strike one in the least when seeing a charge of one-third-a-crown made for the first number of "British War Medals," by Thomas Carter. It contains admirably executed fac-similes of the medals of earlier medals, together with their ribbons and the accompanying letterpress describing the circumstances in which they were given. If the series fulfils its present promise, it will be a most valuable addition to illustrated literature.

selling a mical practice in I-field-road, Soutling  
Kensington.—Counsel, in opening, said that t  
June the plaintiff saw an advertisement to t  
effect that the defendant had a small cash practice  
the 475, but the defendant refused to sell it.  
The receipts were stated to be from £216s. to  
weekly. Negotiations were opened, and the  
plaintiff paid the money, but found that he ha  
been deceived.—Plaintiff, in examination, said  
that the first week of his new practice he made  
2s. (laughter.) The next few days he made  
2s. (laughter.) (And then he said that he  
to wish he had taken to wood-chopping. (Mud  
laughter.) He said Dr. Barry, who advised him  
to send out a circular. Plaintiff retorted th  
that sort of action might suit the m  
linary business, but was not receiving  
professional business, and was not accepting  
patients, even his books amounted to  
Dr. Murrigh offered to give the practice back t  
the 475, but Dr. Barry refused, saying that t  
plaintiff had investigated Dr. Barry's books prior  
to taking the business, and knew what he w  
doing. This was not the case. He never had a  
business, and the defendant admitted this.  
he would make £200 a year.—The defendan  
alleged that the plaintiff knew what he wa  
buying.—The jury found for the defendant, bein  
of opinion that it was an ordinary trade transac  
tion, and the plaintiff ought to have looked into

On receipt of this advertisement, together with full name and address, and stamps to cover postage.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

THE GREAT DANCE AT MORRISON'S.

"Sure, ye are tired out and need a little rest," he held the door open so persuasively that she yielded. It was a snug little room, somewhat retired from the bustle, with two or three comfortable chairs scattered round it, and a sofa covered with the same material at one side. The widow lay down at one end of this sofa, and the man

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"So we shall, me boy, but it's toime we turned

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



*[The page contains faint vertical markings along the left edge.]*











## THE CHARGE AGAINST THE

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, the

Marquis de Leville, of Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, again appeared to a summons, taken out by Mr. Henry Cummings, a member of the Princess's Theatre syndicate, charging him with having instigated, incited, and procured George Hadden, J. Cronin, Edward Hill, and others to create a riot in the Princess's Theatre on the 30th of November. Mr. Geoghegan prosecuted; and Mr. Gill defended. The allegations against the marquis were that on the evening of the day mentioned in the summons, and on subsequent evenings, he engaged a number of men to ruin the piece known as "The Gold Craze," which was being played at the theatre; and the belief that he was being impersonated in the character of the Baron de Fleurville, the villain of the piece. It was asserted that the efforts of the men were successful, for "The Gold Craze" had to be withdrawn.

**Evidence of One of the Actors.**—George Daziel, an actor, of John-street, Adepthi, said that he was cast in "The Gold Craze" as Morgan, a mining operator, and came on in the second scene of the second act. From the commencement of the first act he stood in the wings of the theatre, and in his opinion the hissing began the moment Mr. Barnes (Baron de Fleurville) went on the second time, when he spoke for the first time. Undoubtedly the noise was organised outburst. As a consequence of the interruption none of the actors could do their best, and the life of the piece was gone. He had met the Marquis de Fleurville in Paris, and he knows him for about forty years. About three weeks before the production of "The Gold Craze" he was walking along a road at Brighton when the marquis drove up in a carriage and asked him if he was about to perform in the piece. On his replying in the affirmative, the marquis asked if the statement which appeared in a paper that he was to be impersonated in "The Gold Craze" was true. He (Mr. Daziel) replied that he believed it was proposed to make this his last appearance, and that the marquis offered to supply a photograph if Mr. Barnes had not got one. Before they parted the marquis asked, "Is he the villain of the piece, and does he commit a murder?" He replied jokingly, "Yes, he commits the regulation twelve." When he returned to town he met the marquis at the Empire Theatre and reminded him that he had omitted to send the promised photograph, and told him that he had cut a small picture from the *Illustrated Messenger* and sent it to Mr. Barnes, and that the latter gentleman was much pleased with it, especially with the hat. The marquis then said that if he chose he could have the actual hat from which the picture was taken.

**A Letter from the Marquis.**  
—Mr. Gill produced a letter from Mr. Twynham solicitor to the Marquis de Fleurville, dated the 15th of November, and in which the latter informed the witness of the Princess's Theatre. It was as follows:—"Sir,—I am instructed by the Marquis de Fleurville to state that he has received most conclusive evidence, and has been informed by one of your company, that the get-up of one of the characters in "The Craze for Gold," about to be produced at the Princess's Theatre, is made to represent the marquis, and that in a particularly objectionable character, the personation being of a most libellous and offensive kind. I have to inform you that, unless I receive by return of post a denial of the truth of the above statement, my client is to be made, I shall have to apply for an injunction to be issued.—Mr. Gill (to the witness): Did you know of the receipt of that letter? Mr. Dalziel: No, I knew nothing of any objection having been raised until the piece was on the stage.—In further cross-examination, the witness said that the actors seemed depressed from the first act on the appearance of "The Gold Craze."—In re-examination, he said that he had never seen such behaviour of the actors on any other night as on that in question.—Mr. Gill then produced Mr. Chas. Dalziel's reply to the Marquis's letter. The writer denied that there was any intention to impersonate the marquis, pointing out that the characteristics of the Baron de Fleurville were those of a foreign adventurer, attributes which he hoped the Marquis de Fleurville did not claim.

**Evidence of "Chamberlain."**

—Adolph Henry Cannot, known in the theatrical profession as "Chamberlain," of 175, Strand, said he was a theatrical poster printer. He was present at the production of "The Gold Coin" at the raising of the curtain. The audience seemed pleased with the play during the first act, but in the second act, when the scene was changed, the opposition came from the pit and gallery. In consequence of his belief on the subject he spoke to Mr. Cummings, a solicitor, who was present. Going into the pit he noticed that the hissing was not general, and then sent some constables into the gallery. Having made some inquiries, he and Mr. Cummings went to the boxes, and Mr. Cummings addressed the audience, evening or two later, attired as "roughs," and then saw Keely, and had a conversation with him. As a result of this they accompanied Keely, still in their disguise, to the gallery of the Empire Theatre, Keely paying for their admittance. In consequence of certain information, in which the marquis was concerned, which was obtained by Mr. Cummings, he was transferred to the pit. Seeing the marquis there he changed his clothes, and then went up and said, "I thank you, Marquis, for the seat you paid for to-night, and for the beer which you have also paid for at the Bell." The marquis exclaimed, "What do you mean?" and he replied, "That you have paid for me to come in here to applaud your song, the same as if you have paid fifteen shillings at the 'The Gold Coin' at the Princess's." To which the marquis retorted, "Well, you should not have impersonated me on the stage." In further conversation he (Mr. Cannot) said that he had not done so, and that he had written a letter to him (the marquis's) solicitor to that effect. The marquis then asked him to go to the street. He said, and that he might have come and seen him. He (Mr. Cannot) told him that that would warrant his ruining the piece. On December 23rd a witness received a writ in the name of the marquis. Between the end of November and that date he had made no attempt to keep out of the way. — Cross-examined: He did not know what a writ was, and he said that until he received it but he had received two letters which he considered "threatening" from Mr. Twynnam. He had no intention of allowing anybody to copy the Marquis de Leuille, or to impersonate him. He had noticed the similarity of the names. On November 21st Mr. Twynnam replied to the letter of the 15th, and threatened him with the matter of the Lord Chamberlain. He told him no notice of the second letter looked upon it as an attempt to obtain "cheap notoriety." On December 30 two men called and asked for Mr. Barnes, but he turned them out and told them to wait at the stage-door, at which a writ was afterwards found. He never employed any one to interfere with people who show disapproval of the acting, and he never heard of any person being so assaulted by anybody but himself. — He examined a forecast of the characters would be posted about for some weeks before the appearance of the piece. He had acted himself, and opposition on the part of the audience frequently daunted the actors. He threw a man out of the theatre, but did not know his name, finding that he was not his. The Marquis de Leuille, told him he might use it. Mr. Hannay again adjourned the case.

## STABBING AFFRAY IN OLD KENT-ROAD:

Alfred Dixon, 26, a traveller, of Weston-street, Bournemouth, and William Adams, 33, a mason, of the same street, were charged, at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, with being concerned together in using violence against George Bailey, a butcher, by stabbing him in the back with a knife. The constable, 1331 M, who was called to the scene, testified that he saw the disturbance caused by the prosecutor and the prisoner Adams, who were surrounded by a large crowd, in Warner-street, Old Kent-road. They were fighting, and witness parted them and dispersed the crowd. Witness then proceeded up Great Dover-street, when he heard cries of "Police," and "Murder," and on turning back, the witness saw the two prisoners stopping off rapidly followed by Bailey, who called out, "They're stabbed me." Witness stopped the prisoners, when Bailey said, "Dixon stabbed me with a knife in the back, and I want him locked up." Dixon said, "I'm not guilty," and Bailey said, "Adams kicked me in the back." The prosecutor was then placed in a cab, and the prisoners taken to the station, and, when charged, made no reply. No knife was found on them. The prosecutor was Thomas Bailey, son of the prosecutor was his son, and about four o'clock on Wednesday morning he was found home in a cab. He was very weak from loss of blood, and had been stabbed in four places. He was not able to appear.—Mr. Slade remanded the prisoners for a week, refusing bail.

## POISONING A CREW

### A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH CONTUMACY.

The case of the Rev. J. Williams Meyrick, rector of Llandegfan-cum-Beumaris, has been heard by Lord Ponsonby in the Court of Arches, sitting at the House of Lords. Mr. Jeune, Q.C., and Mr. Malcolm Douglas appeared for the promoter, Mr. Richard Hughes Pritchard, secretary of the Bishop of Bangor; Mr. Meyrick appearing personally.—Mr. Jeune said Q.C. had called attention to the fact that the charge against the respondent was that since September, 1889, he had failed to perform divine service in the parish church of Llandegfan, and that he had been guilty of contumacious conduct in disregarding the monition of the bishop. In September, 1889, Mr. Meyrick determined that he would perform divine service at Llandegfan no more, and since that time he had performed service there none. On March 6th, 1889, Mr. Meyrick was required by the bishop to appoint a curate. The bishop at the same time told Mr. Meyrick that he should be punished to no expense by the appointment, as he (the bishop) would pay the curate himself. Mr. Meyrick, however, failed to appoint a curate, and on June 15th, 1889, the bishop issued a monition to Henry Lloyd, M.P., On Mr. Lloyd presenting himself at the church the parish clerk refused to allow him to perform the service or to enter the church, informing him that he did so under instructions from Mr. Meyrick. The bishop thereupon issued a monition requiring Mr. Meyrick to allow Mr. Lloyd to perform the service. Mr. Lloyd presented himself at the church on June 17th, and on June 20th, the bishop ordered admission to the church of Beumaris was an annex to supply the wants of the watering-place which had sprung up at Beumaris.—Witnesses having been called, the case for the prosecution was completed.—The defendant said he should call no witnesses, but from his cross-examination it appeared that he admitted all the facts, and declined to deny them, because he considered it better to have no notification of the appointment of a curate. Mr. Meyrick addressed the court in defence, contending that he was left without adequate direction by the bishop. When the straw was withdrawn, to be told to make bricks more than human nature could stand. What he had suffered only God and his family knew. He asked the court to let him go, because a man could not do so with. He urged his lordship not to inflict any punishment upon him.—Judgment was reserved.

## AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

**AN ISLINGTON TRAGEDY.**  
A singular tragedy was enacted the other morning at 81, St. Peter's-street, Islington. An old man and a young wife, named N-al, neither of whom bore the most reputable of characters, were turned out of a house in Parkfield-street, Islington, on January 24th, and got a room at St. Peter's-street, where, in the early part of the day, a terrible quarrelling and scuffling in the room occupied by the N-als, and subsequently saw Mrs. Neal rush from the front door of the house with only her night-dress on and with blood flowing from a wound in her neck. She immediately staggered and fell in the gutter. Constable Rylands, who was on fixed point duty near, and who immediately assumed his official character, ran for medical aid, and Dr. Harle, of Essex-road, stated that he could not stop the flow of blood whilst he accompanied her in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here, however, the poor woman died soon after admission. Subsequent inquiries amongst the neighbours show that Mrs. Janet Holloway, occupying a room next door, heard the Neals quarrelling and the man saying, "I'll kill you," and the woman replying, "I'll kill you." A scuffle, and a woman's voice cried out, "Oh, Bill! don't kill me! I love you with all my heart!" Mrs. Eliza Waterman, landlady of the house, states that she heard the quarrel, and, going out to see what was the matter, saw Mrs. Neal rushing downstairs, closely followed by her husband. The man pushed Mrs. Waterman on one side, exclaiming, "Get out of my way, you old woman!" and then, no longer recognising Robert Gray, butcher, who he deceased, stated that Neal fetched a hammer from his house on the previous morning, and in the absence of any other instrument likely to have caused the injury, Inspector Tyler believes it to have been inflicted with the sharp edge of the hammer. An examination of the room in which the tragedy occurred showed that it was in a very disordered condition, and with indications of a severe struggle. There was a large quantity of blood on the walls, floor, and bedding, and the room was in a dirty condition. The infant child of the parties remained on the bed unhurt. Neal, who is 67 years of age, made his escape at the time, but late at night he was arrested in a tobacconist's shop in the Haggerston Road-road by the constable, Thomas Hallett. Inspector John Tyler, N division, and Chief-detective Glass went to receive the accused, and on being charged he said, "I ain't guilty," and a small pocket knife with blood upon it was found in the prisoner's pocket. At the Islington Police Station Inspector Fuller charged Neal, and the only remark he made was, "Put me in a wall." He was then committed, and so decided that the inspector had to shout and swear at him charging him.—On the prisoner being charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court, Police-constable 37 J K, said that shortly after two o'clock the previous evening he was on duty in Ball's Pond-road, when he saw the prisoner on the opposite side of the way. Witness crossed the road, and ran up to the prisoner, and took his shirt, put his hand on his shoulder and said, "You're charged for the wilful murder of your wife to-day." Prisoner replied, "I don't know what you mean. I don't know anything about it." Witness then took him to the Dalston Police Station, where he searched him, and in his trousers pocket found a pocket-knife, procured, upon which were stains of blood. On remanding the prisoner, Inspector Tyler conveyed the defendant to the Dalston Police station.—Mr. Horace Smith then remanded the prisoner for a week.

**MINIMALISM.** having found a resting-place in the blood of the animal, or unless prevented by a healthy state of the animal food, or by reason of precautionary measures taken, or because to breed and multiply these, causing some of the numerous variety of symptoms, profligate of enormous and terrible dimensions, and of whom tens of thousands may exist in a single flock of diseased fowl and yet be unseen of the naked eye, they are borne to us by every waft of wind from forest and valleys where disease is rife, and are carried by currents in the air across continents from countries where contagious or epidemic disease is prevalent, as in the present epidemic of Russian influenza. They are contained in the air we breathe and drink we swallow, and would, indeed, destroy the life itself were it not for the all-wise and merciful provision of God, that on only a few humours in the system upon which these "beasts" feed, feed, feed, and fatten.

[illegible]

By diseased blood is meant a morbid and unhealthy condition of things that permits the absorption of disease seeds from the blood into the tissue, bones, and muscular structure. We don't see the seeds, but we see their crop of disorders in the form of diseased flesh, nervous and brain troubles, and a deranged stomach or liver. The blood is, or should be, constantly being replenished from the stomach by nutrients extracted from food; the nutrient essence is then absorbed into the body to replace the loss and waste also going on. When this beneficent operation is retarded then body wastes away just as a fire burns itself out if not replenished with fuel.

The mischief, men, of disease germs getting into the blood, and from thence being absorbed into the flesh, is at once apparent. Fraser's Sulphur Tablets happily counteract the absorption of these germs and poisons in the blood; they restore and heal the ravages already inflicted by disease. For all disorders and Skin Diseases arising from corruption of the blood, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, Ringworm, Acne, Rheumatism, etc., they are a most efficacious remedy, soothing, curative, and safe, while their action is directed to the source of the trouble. In Constipation, Hemorrhoids, and other troubles of the bowels, they are equally effective, and functionally. By their excretory and purgative influence on the pores of the skin it expels the seeds of many complaints by expelling them from the system.

Fraser's Sulphur Tablets are so safe and harmless to the system as to be suitable and beneficial for children (in small doses) as they are positively preventive of disease. They are also useful in the treatment of the elderly, as they are an addition to the system, inasmuch as they ensure a clear, healthy complexion, and remove eruptive blemish.

We have the honor to inform you that Sulphur Tablets are now on hand at 3501 W. 12th St.

**TEST THEM FREE OF CHARGE.**  
Write us a letter or postcard, naming the "People," and we will send you

**SAMPLES GRATIS AND POST FREE,**  
that you may judge for yourself that Fraser's Sulphur Tablets are, as we say, Preventive, Curative, Safe, and Agreeable. Fraser's Sulphur Tablets are put up in packets—price 1s. 6d. post free, 1s. 3d.; and are for sale by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietors: **FRASER and CO., 29, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.**

**EADIE'S PILLS** All who suffer from Gout or Rheumatism should immediately have recourse to EADIE'S PILLS. Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from all climes and conditions of life, testifying to the wonderful power these Pills have in giving relief in the very worst cases. These Pills are purely vegetable, and perfectly safe in their action.

INSTANTLY RELIEVE AND RAPIDLY CURE THE  
WORST FORMS OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM,  
RHEUMATIC GOUT, PAINS IN THE NECK,  
FACE, AND LIMBS.

And have the largest recommendation ever given to any Pain-  
Medicine of its class.

GOUT  
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"Mr. G. Ende, March 19th, 1887.  
"Dear Sir—I have many times  
inclined to inform of the benefits I  
received by taking your Gout  
Rheumatic Pills, but have been  
some time from Rheumatic  
Sciatica, I was advised to use  
Pills. I bought a pair, and after  
moving pains and unable to use the  
affected, I took a dose. In a few  
days I thought I was cured, and  
after the second dose the pain  
completely removed and the limb rest-  
ed in its right use. I am now  
for sending forth such a boon for  
relief of human suffering.  
"Yours faithfully,  
"F. F. Davis, Baptist Minister  
"No. 1 South 7th St., St. Louis,  
"Burgess & Co., Stationers."

Mr. FRANK WRIGHT, the Co-  
dina, writing from the Prince  
Wales's Theatre, Birmingham,  
February 19th, 1881, says:—"Your  
will keep off any attack of Gout  
taken at the first stage as prescrib-  
and if after the disease has set in,  
sure in two or three days."

Mr. S. HARWOOD, of 103, Goodwin road, York-road, N., says: "I was obliged at last to attend some of London hospitals as out-patient some time, and not finding much relief was recommended by a friend to EADE'S GOUT PILLS. I am now happy to be able to follow my employment again."

Mr. T. HANCOCK, of 14, Clifton street, Fitzroy-square, W., writes:—"I purchased a bottle of **LEADE'S GOUT PILLS**, and am able to say that I found great relief much so that I am determined to always in possession of them."

**RHEUMATISM**  
**GOUT**  
**RHEUMATISM**  
**GOUT**  
**RHEUMATISM**  
**GOUT**

—

Mr. WILLIAM GROOM, of  
Barnes, Ely, on June 10th, 1899, writes  
—"From sleeping in a damp bed  
have suffered for over twenty years  
Rheumatism agony untold, and  
tried almost everything external  
in vain without receiving much relief  
and quite despaired of ever being  
cured. Last Christmas, at Boston

**R**HEUMATISM  
**G**OUT  
**R**HEUMATISM

native place), I met a Mr. Hall, monger, who so strongly recommended your Pills that I was induced to try them, and before I had taken contents of one bottle I was entirely relieved from pain, and have not a single twinge since."

**E**ADER'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS are sold by Chemists, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d., or sent post for Postal Order by the Proprietor, GEORGE EADER, 72, Goswell-road, E.C. Ask for and be sure you obtain EADER'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

**EADE'S PILLS.**



## THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

**Action of the Irish Party.**  
According to the London correspondence of the *Standard*, the report of the Special Commission has been presented to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and it is probable that the first business of the session will be the consideration of a motion declaring the publication of Parnell's forgeries by the *Times*, and the insistence on their genuineness after they had been repudiated by Mr. Parnell, constituted a gross breach of the privileges of the House. The Irish party intend to demand the appointment of a select committee to take up the investigation into the conspiracy at the point at which it was cut short by the commission.

## BURGLARIES IN SOUTH LONDON.

Several burglaries have been committed recently in the neighbourhood of Clapham, Balham, Wandsworth, and Tooting, notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the police to detect and capture the burglars, with one exception, have managed to get away. The majority of the burglaries have been committed on Sunday evenings when the families have been attending church, and in some cases property of considerable value has been stolen. The police are of opinion that all the burglaries have been committed by the same person or persons.

## SERIOUS FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.

During the match on Saturday between Penarth and Newport, one of the Newport half-backs was knocked down and sustained a fracture of the thigh.

## A HAMMERSMITH MYSTERY.

Dr. Diplock was informed on Saturday evening of the death of Edith Brackley, a girl about 8 years of age, whose dead body was that morning discovered on Brook Green. The girl left home the previous evening, when she intended to go on an errand to Shepherd's Bush. She did not return, and information was given to the police, with a description of her appearance. A person was crossing Brook Green Common on Saturday morning, and was seen by a girl with her hands clenched and some dirt on her knees, as if she had either fallen or been pushed down.

## THE MORAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Colonel Maurice, R.A., delivered a lecture on Saturday at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, on the "Moral Aspects of National Defence." Mr. L. Dickinson presided. The lecturer said it was necessary for us to defend our empire and the great empires we had under our control because if they were not defended the cottages of the British artisan would suffer by scarcity of food. The moral responsibilities and aspects of national defence concerned every citizen in England. In the past the English people had not interested themselves in this subject as they ought to have done, but had left the Cabinet Ministers to deal with it. He was glad, however, that this state of things was now passing away. It was quite as serious for this country not to do its duty and neglect by carelessness the sufferings of its inhabitants as going to war. Politics were simply the questions which the people were most interested in. He dreaded the fatal danger of not thinking about the question of national defence in time of peace; he wanted us to have the same feelings in times of peace that we had in times of war—namely, of paying attention to this tremendous responsible question.

## NEW CLUB AND INSTITUTE FOR SOUTH BERMONDSEY.

On Saturday afternoon, in very unfavourable weather, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the proposed new club and institute for South Bermondsey was performed by Mrs. Carr Gomm, the lady of the manor of Rotherhithe, in the presence of a large assembly. Colonel Hamilton, M.P., had been announced to attend, but was unavoidably absent. Among those who took part in the proceedings were many prominent residents of the neighbourhood and others, including Messrs. Lawrence Stevens (who presided), Alderman Taylor, E. H. Bayley, H. Pratt (president of the Club and Institute Union), W. Bensley, E. L. Stuart, J. T. McQuillan (president of the Victoria Club, Shornem), W. Cope, N. Chapman, W. H. Appleby, the Rev. H. B. Chapman, and secretary of the building committee, and E. F. Payne (general secretary of the club). The club is non-political, and is the outcome of a movement among the men working on the South Bermondsey estate. Hitherto they have carried on their operations upon premises in Hilderton-road, South Bermondsey, but their three years' agreement having expired, Mr. Carr Gomm has granted the club a site at the junction of Suffolk-road with Rotherhithe New-road at a nominal rent. At first it is proposed to erect only a club-room capable of accommodating 250 persons, but it is contemplated to eventually extend the building so as to afford accommodation for 500. The number of members is now 250. Mrs. Carr Gomm laid the stone, under the superintendence of Mr. T. L. stone, the architect, and Mr. H. L. Holloway, the builder. Several speeches were made acknowledging the value of social clubs.

## NO WORK NO PAY.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, sitting in the Chancery Division on Saturday, had various motions before him with regard to business in the Liverpool and Manchester district registries. In one instance the counsel was unable to proceed in the absence of his client, who had failed to furnish him with proper instructions. His lordship thereupon said it frequently happened in chambers, when County Palatine business was before him, that solicitors failed to put in an appearance, or making some severe comment on the subject. His maxim was "Good pay for good work, but no work no pay," and in future in cases where solicitors failed to attend properly to their duty, he should mark his opinion of their conduct by disallowing costs for "attendances" when they did not attend either in person or by a clerk.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill left Victoria last week for Monte Carlo. They will be absent from London for several weeks.

Mr. W. E. Baxter has been informed of the death of John Cox, aged 17, a large boy, lately employed on the canal barge Forecast. The lad cut his finger with a rope, and blood poisoning supervened.

A meeting of tenant farmers has been held at Cockton, county Tyrone, in furtherance of a compulsory Land Purchase Bill. A resolution was passed calling on the Government to introduce a bill on the lines of the Ashbourne Act.

The body of Inspector James Anderson, a member of the North Shields police force, who was suddenly missed several weeks ago, has been found in the Tyne at Shields. It was, of course, much decomposed, and the cause of death cannot be ascertained.

At the Liverpool Police Court a negro named Bell, who is 18 years of age, was charged with the manslaughter of a widow named Finnigan, aged 35. The woman was found dead in a field, and post mortem showed that death had been caused by a blow on the head.

Robert Phillip, aged 35, shoemaker, Greville-street, Holborn, while cleaning a window in Calthorpe-street slipped and fell into the area, and sustained concussion of the brain. He was removed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.

Anne Thompson, aged 16, a domestic servant, of 35, Custom-street, Victoria Docks, Canning Town, was leaning over a stove to reach something when the draught took her clothes into the flames, and before assistance could arrive she was so badly burned as to necessitate her being placed in the Mary Ward at the London Hospital.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

## 1st Surrey Rifles.

On Saturday the annual prize distribution ceremony of the 1st Surrey Rifles, of which General Sir F. W. Grenfell, K.C.B., recently became honorary colonel, was performed at the headquarters of the regiment, Fiddenden-road, Camberley, by Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Brigadier-General Hamilton, the commander of the Surrey Brigade. There was a large attendance, amongst the principal visitors being General Fremantle and many other distinguished officers and many ladies. The proceedings commenced with the annual statement by Colonel Villiers, the officer commanding the battalion, which contained many features of interest. But in some respects the records were not so good as in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of officers, from 23 to 25, but the enrolled strength, which in 1888 was 476, had fallen off by 26 men, to 450, and the efficient strength from 450 to 435. The best shot in the regiment was Private News, A Company, who had gained 3,000 points in class firing. Private News had won the forty-second place in the Queen's Hundred at Wimbledon at the last meeting, and had greatly distinguished himself in the international match, when he put on one of the highest scores, 91, for the Welsh team. In various matches during the year Private News made the following very high scores—34 twice, 33 twice, and 31 three times. In the annual match for the Keighley Challenge Cup, the trophy had to be given up to the 3rd West York, who won by 22 points in an aggregate score of 793. The best shooting company was D Company, with a figure of merit of 185.58. The marksmen numbered 46. Mrs. Hamilton subsequently distributed the prizes, amongst the principal being the De Beller Challenge Cup for marksmen and first-class shots, won by Private C. Wyatt, B Company, the "Pollock Challenge Cup," won by Private News; the "Broad-street Ward" Challenge Trophy, won by Private Messenger, D Company; the "Sturdy" Challenge Cup, won by Private G. H. Bridges, A Company; the "Macdonald Lodge Cup," won by Sergeant Searby, B Company; the "Wine" Trophy, for volley and independent firing in squads of ten per company, was won by the A Company team with 235 points, Private News winning the silver medal for the best individual score. Among the challenge prizes were the "Ladies," the "Wire," the "Four Star," the "Miss Macdonald," the "Newington" (B Company), and the "Wine" Trophy. The battalion championship prizes were won as follows:—Gold badge, Private News, with an aggregate of 700 points; silver badge, Private Messenger, with 696; and third prize (£25 6s.), by Corporal Frankland, with 690 points. After the distribution a vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Hamilton, Brigadier-General Hamilton responding. After a general and excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music and recitations was carried out, under the direction of Colour-sergeant Teague, Private Pullan, and Private Wareham, the latter accompanying the songs on the piano-forte.

## South Middlesex Rifles.

On Saturday the annual distribution of prizes to this battalion took place at the headquarters of the regiment at Beaufort House by Lady Abinger, wife of the brigadier-general of the West London Brigade, to which the South Middlesex belong. The distribution took place in the interval of an enjoyable concert, to hear which there was an excellent company, and as contributors to which were Mr. Taubey Beale and many other talented artists. The annual statement made by Colonel Wythe, the commandant, showed that the numbers and efficiency of the regiment had been fairly well kept up. The marksmen numbered forty-three, the best shooting company was No. 1 (Major Bird's), and the best shot in the battalion was Lance-corporal Elliott, No. 4 Company. Lady Abinger subsequently distributed the prizes, the senior shots, led by Colour-sergeant Hobbs, being first called up, followed by the junior shots. After the winners of first prizes in company shooting were called up, a vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Abinger, and then General Lord Abinger responded, and the concert then proceeded.

## 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles.

On Saturday the annual regimental dinner of this corps was held in the great hall at the Criterion Restaurant, when a large company sat down, which included General Philip Smith, commanding the Home District, General Fremantle, and other distinguished officers, General Lord Wolsey being at the last moment called by royal command to Sandhurst. Before the prizes were distributed, the absence of General Lord Wolsey, who was the honorary colonel, Colonel Edis, the officer commanding the battalion, briefly described the present position of the regiment. The strength of the battalion had slightly diminished, because, as he believed, they had now attained to the position of expert marksmen, and that he would find all those who were disposed of getting rid of all those who were disposed of by stones. They had lost in strength some twenty-two or twenty-three men, but instead of the sixty-three lost they had gained about ninety-nine recruits and he hoped by the end of the year they might be up to their full establishment strength of 804 men. Referring to the equipment of the corps, the Lord Mayor, he said he was one of those who objected to the War Office, and he thought the War Office, for its own sake, ought to have done what it had been left to the Lord Mayor's Fund to do. Colonel Edis expressed the thanks of the regiment to the Prince of Wales, who had honoured them by opening their new headquarters, upon which there now remained only a debt of £1,500. After the distribution of prizes, General Fremantle addressed the company, which was entertained throughout the rest of the evening with an excellent concert, sustained by members of the Art and Musical Society, under the honorary conductorship of Captain W. H. Thomas.

Mr. Baxter held inquests at Mile End and Shadwell on the bodies of Sarah Edith Perkins, aged 2 months, the daughter of the caretaker of Single-street Board School, and Lillian Lewis, aged 4 months, the daughter of the caretaker of the Seamen's Chapel, Ratcliff. Death in each case was due to suffocation.

The dead body of a man named Daniel Grady has been found under suspicious circumstances on the roadside at Caldercruick, near Airdrie. His face was disfigured with bruises, and his legs also showed signs of foul play. A row was heard near the place about midnight, and the police have arrested two men on suspicion.

The Liverpool police have arrested Richard Turner, licensee of a police-house in Paradise-street, on a charge of receiving a gold watch and other jewellery and fifty pounds of tobacco that are alleged to be the proceeds of a burglary committed on the 24th ult. Two notorious burglars and thieves have also been arrested.

Dr. de JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UN-QUALIFIED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. Dr. Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex, writes: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the already long list of cures effected by Dr. de JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, having prescribed it many years, and seeing it digested that it is a pure oil, very palatable, and easily taken, and that it is a more efficacious remedy than any other kind of cod liver oil. It is especially useful in cases of Consumption, and in the class of Tubercular Diseases, including Phthisis, and in the class of general debility, and in the class of wasting diseases, and in the class of diseases of the lungs, and in the class of diseases of the chest, and in the class of diseases of the throat, and in the class of diseases of the voice, and in the class of diseases of the hearing, and in the class of diseases of the sight, and in the class of diseases of the taste, and in the class of diseases of the smell, and in the class of diseases of the touch, and in the class of diseases of the feeling, and in the class of diseases of the mind, and in the class of diseases of the soul, and in the class of diseases of the body, and in the class of diseases of the spirit, and in the class of diseases of the life, and in the class of diseases of the death, and in the class of diseases of the resurrection, and in the class of diseases of the judgment, and in the class of diseases 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**T**he Secretary of State for War has announced that the Government are prepared to purchase of specific quantities of the undermentioned articles during the current year, namely:—

Articles of Manufacture  
Bedding,  
Blankets,  
Boots,  
Carpets and Rugs,  
Canvas,  
Cloth and Serge,  
Clothing (made up),  
Coats,  
Coats, Fire Engines,  
Flags,  
Flannel,  
Furniture, Barrels & Hospital,  
Games,  
Hats and Saddlery,  
Hosiery, Cotton and Woollen,  
Indurubber Goods,  
Ironmongery,  
Lamps and Lanterns,  
Leather,  
Lenses,  
Oils,  
Ropes, Lines, and Twines,  
Scientific Instruments,  
Sewing Cotton and Thread,  
Submarine Mining Stores,  
Tarpauline and Covers,  
Timber, English and Foreign,  
Tinware.

Manufacturers who may be desirous of quoting, should apply to the undersigned by letter, giving references to at least two well-known firms or public bodies, who have purchased from them and are in a position to certify as to the quality of their productions.

Application unaccompanied by references will not be noticed.

Firms whose names are already on the War Office list need not apply.

not apply, as terms for tendering will be sent to them in due course.

**EVAN COLVILLE NEPEAN,**  
Director of Army Contracts.

War Office,  
Pall Mall, S.W.  
12th January, 1922.

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# The People.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND A  
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**TWO SPEECHES.**

Wearied work, indeed, it must be for the Unionist statesman when he finds himself compelled to devote a long speech to

criticism of the latest deliverance of Mr. GLAISTONE. Such was the fate of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH at Chester on Wednesday. He had, of course, to set himself the task

Mr. Gladstone counteracting the effect of Mr. Gladstone's previous mis-statements recently uttered in the same city, and dull work Sir MICHAEL must have found it. But besides following

the Separatist chief through the intricate bewildering maze of his deviations from the on Irish affairs, Sir MICHAEL was able

with regard to which Mr. GLADSTONE evidently presumed upon the ignorance of audience and their readiness to accept

assertion of his as gospel truth without further examination. Mr. GLADSTONE had said that he anticipated that the Government would spend a large sum upon the improvement

the barrack accommodation for the Army. He had gone on to express the hope that such expenditure, if proposed, would be met from the current revenue of the year.

not be spread over the taxation of succeeding years. Mr. GLADSTONE was bound to admit that he himself had done the very thing again.

which he protested; but he justified that on the ground that he had had to pay for the abolition of purchase. That is, as Sir MICHAEL showed, about as cool a statement as

ever made. Mr. GLADSTONE did not pay either barracks or the abolition of pure out of the year's revenue. What he did this. He borrowed three and a half million

for the first of these objects, and as to second, the abolition of purchase, that, in MICHAEL'S words, "was made a burden to the taxpayer."

the taxpayers then, it has been a burden to the taxpayers ever since, and is now at moment." For the process of liquidation is yet accomplished, but is still going

in the shape of commutations and pensions on compulsory retirement. Why did GLADSTONE approach the subject at





Because he knew that if he could induce the Government to spend their surplus in the utterly unprecedented way he proposed they would have none left to devote to the relief of taxation. Hence it is apparent that Mr. Gladstone's aim was to deprive Mr. Goschen of the popularity properly due to him and to his colleagues in the event of their producing a surplus which will allow of a little lightening of the burdens of the taxpayer. Ministers, however, will scarcely fall into such a very apparent trap. The necessary expenditure on the barrack improvements, which are sadly needed, will be heavy, and it must be paid for in the usual way—in which Mr. Gladstone himself paid for it.

Mr. MORLEY, at Liverpool, was dull as ditchwater. Like his venerable chief, he has nothing better to talk about than the so-called "coercion" of Ireland. Like his chief, he can see no improvement in the condition of the "distressed country" which, as leader and lieutenant alike would have us believe, is more distressed now than ever. As to such trifling testimony to the contrary as is afforded by the statistics which prove the diminution of crime, the increase of material prosperity indicated by savings bank and other returns, and the almost complete collapse of coercion by the National League, Mr. MORLEY takes no account of that. All that is nothing compared with the collection of £30,000—a magnificent sum truly—for the Tenants' Defence Association. However, Mr. MORLEY knew well enough on which side he held the brief, and it was no business of his to admit that Ireland is any better off now than she was before Mr. BALFOUR's time. One remark Mr. MORLEY made which is likely to get him into hot water with a certain section of the mob which follows the nominal leading of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. MORLEY complained that the Irish landlords of a past generation "gave every opportunity and temptation for the multiplication of small holdings." That Mr. MORLEY declares, was "a monstrous economic mistake." That is as it may be. But whether it was or was not, one thing is certain—that this very "multiplication of small holdings" is the battle cry of the Radical doctrinaires on the subject of land tenure in England. Are we not constantly being told that the English landlords are unspeakable sinners just precisely because they will not do this very thing? If the multiplication of small holdings was a monstrous economic mistake in Ireland, what reason is there for supposing that it would be anything else in England? We would warn Mr. MORLEY that if he intends to go in for consistency, and to apply his Irish argument to English land, he will find that the existing confusion which prevails in the ranks of the chaotic crowd of politicians, which is united in nothing but its opposition to the Government, will be even greater than it is at present. Arguments such as this of Mr. MORLEY's go a long way to show how wide are the dissensions between the possible heirs of the Old Man's legacy of leadership.

#### LEGISLATIVE LIMITATION OF LABOUR.

By an overwhelming majority the delegates of the Miners' Federation have just pronounced in favour of moving Parliament to impose legislative restrictions on the hours of daily labour. They consider this a better course than to depend upon trade union methods. We are of an entirely different opinion. It seems to us that if there be one department of industry more than another where trade unions should have a strong hand, it is in this very matter of fixing the limit of daily toil. What could be more absurd and illogical than to enact that the farm hand, who is in the open air all day, should not work longer than the pitman? For the latter eight hours per diem may be quite sufficient; his labour is of an exceptionally exhausting kind. But that is not the case with farm hands, nor even with factory operatives; if the miner can toil for eight hours a day, they must be able, it is clear, to do more without unduly taxing their physical strength. And so with all other industries; each has its own conditions of healthfulness, and to impose the same rule on all would be as preposterous as to enact that all men should be of the same height. Why should not trade unions take the matter in hand, each in its own province? This would seem to be the natural way of bringing about the required re-adjustments. Perhaps the reason for preferring legislation to trade union action may be a suspicion that the working classes are in disagreement as to the expediency of placing artificial limits on the freedom of labour. It is the inherent natural right of every human being to work just as long as he pleases, and our labouring population is by no means of one mind as to the desirability of abolishing this right. So, the trade union leaders shirk the responsibility and the very possible odium of such an arbitrary abrogation of freedom, and call upon Parliament to take the initiative.

Let us now face the broad question as to whether the proposed limitation would conduce to the permanent benefit of the working classes. The avowed object of the project is to spread employment over a wider area, so that no willing toiler should be without work. An excellent aim, truly, and could it be attained by the proposed instrumentality, our most hearty support would be accorded to it. But very little thought is needed to discover the fallacy on which the whole scheme is based. It assumes that England, thus trammelled in industrial production, could successfully compete in external markets against the untrammelled foreign producer. Her home market might certainly be preserved, as our special commissioner on the strikes lately suggested, by imposing heavy duties on foreign goods which undersold our own. But if our working classes had nothing to depend upon but the home market, three-quarters of them would soon be on the unemployed list. In an interesting speech just delivered at Liverpool, Lord BRASSEY estimated our ocean-borne trade at twelve hundred millions per annum, and we believe he was rather under than over the mark. How much of this magnificent commerce would be left to England if she handicapped herself and

of the race by establishing a system certain to give her foreign rivals an enormous advantage? While her toilers were restricted to eight hours' work per diem, theirs would be labouring for ten, twelve, or fourteen hours for the same remuneration, and their manufacturers could consequently afford to take far lower prices. Even as matters stand, German goods are gaining ground in England, in Australia, and elsewhere, entirely through their being somewhat cheaper. And why are they cheaper? Simply and solely because the Factory Acts place restrictions on British manufacturers in the employment of feminine and juvenile labour which do not obtain in Germany. It would be simply suicidal, therefore, to place England at a still further disadvantage by legislation certain to largely increase the cost of production in every department of industry. Were that done, the normal condition of the British workman would be to be always searching for unattainable employment.

By the narrow majority of eight votes the supporters of Sir Thomas Farrer's proposal for a palace for the London County Council have carried their point. The Council Chamber and Offices Committee is, therefore, engaged, it may be presumed, upon a report as to the most suitable site for the proposed municipal club. We trust that, when it comes to building, the billiard, smoking, and card-rooms which we commented on last week will not be forgotten. Meanwhile, the site has to be found—and paid for out of the ratepayers' pockets. Where that will be remains to be proved. One gentleman has actually suggested the site of Christ's Hospital, which would only cost the mere trifle of three-quarters of a million! Another declares that the Thames Embankment is not good enough! "This building," he said, "should be a thing of beauty and a joy to every one who saw it, and it should be placed where thousands would see it daily in going about their business." We hope the "thousands" will enjoy the spectacle, and will be duly thankful for the blessed privilege of being permitted to pay the increased rates out of which the building will be provided. No doubt it will look splendid from the outside and more splendid still within, but the ratepayers will not see much of that.

It would have been much more satisfactory if the police inspector who charged Mr. Tom Mann at Southwark Police Court on Tuesday could have repeated to the magistrate the language used by Mr. Mann to the crowd he was addressing. Unfortunately he could not, because he did not hear it. Had he been able to do so we should have had a test of the accuracy of the defendant's own assertion that he was persuading the assembled crowd to disperse. In the absence of testimony the magistrate was bound to accept Mr. Mann's statement and to discharge him. Whatever Mr. Mann may have been saying or doing on that occasion, there can be no doubt whatever of the spirit which animated the crowd which cheered him as he was taken away by the police. As Mr. Mann's own witness said, the men were "enraged" because they saw strangers going to work at Hay's Wharf, where they themselves were on strike. Hence, said the witness, "a disturbance very naturally took place." Very naturally, indeed! But the men on strike will have to learn that their rage against men who choose to do the work which their refusal cannot be permitted, however "natural," to create disturbance and breaches of the peace.

#### INDISPOSITION OF MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., broke down from physical exhaustion soon after commencing a speech to the Liberal League on Thursday night in the Victoria Hall. He had just been denouncing Mr. Balfour for employing coercion to crush one of the most legitimate, heroic, and unselfish of trades unions ever formed for the protection of an oppressed people, and had been stating the circumstances of the Pensonby and Smith-Barry tenants' disputes, when he sank into his chair, exhausted. He recovered, however, sufficiently to go on later, and addressed a short speech to an overflow meeting in a neighbouring hall.

#### A COACHMAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Henry Elisha Ash, 43, a coachman, living at Bow, was charged with causing the death of Etty Halley Vine, aged 21 years, whose parents reside in Drummond-street, Euston-square. Police-constable Thomas, 403 J, said he was near the junction of High-street, Camden Town and the Kentish Town-road on Wednesday afternoon, and noticed a little girl pushing a perambulator, in which were two children, with one hand, and with the other hand she was leading the child Etty Halley Vine. The girl left the street in the middle of the road, and was making her way for the pavement. The accused was driving a one-horse brougham at a very moderate pace. The girl had nearly crossed the road, and, apparently fearing danger, she let go the hand of the child in order to push the perambulator on to the pavement. The child fell, and although the accused did his best to pull up short, he was not quick enough to avoid the wheel catching the child's head, and pushing it along a short distance; but he saved it going over the head. The child was picked up by a man named Daniel Mullins, and was conveyed to the North-West London Hospital, where it died between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The accused was quite sober at the time. Mr. Cooke remanded the prisoner, and allowed him out on bail.

#### WORKHOUSE CHILDREN AND Pantomimes.

At a meeting of the Bolton Guardians, the action of the Workhouse Committee in refusing to accept the offer of Mr. Elliston, of the Theatre Royal, to allow the children of the workhouse to view the pantomime, was under consideration. A lively discussion ensued, the mover of the resolution roundly denouncing theatres and all their works. Ultimately the committee were overruled, and the invitation was accepted by eighteen votes to eight.

#### CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS MOTHER.

At the Thames Police Court on Thursday, Samuel Coleman was charged with violently assaulting his mother, Johanna Coleman, aged 70 years, who was unable to attend the court in consequence of the severe injuries she had received. At half-past nine o'clock the previous morning Benjamin Hatfield, a constable of the Division, was called to Poplar Hospital, where he found the prisoner's mother with blood flowing from her forehead and head. Having obtained a cab he conveyed her to the Poplar Union. A witness informed him that the prisoner had inflicted the injuries to his mother with a boot. She was at present in the infirmary. The prisoner's sister brought him to the station, and Hatfield charged him with the assault on his mother. He was remanded for a week, and accepted bail to see how the injured woman progressed, and for the attendance of some one who

#### CLOSING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

##### Scene in the Haymarket.

There was much excitement on Wednesday under the colonnade of Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, in consequence of a somewhat abrupt closing of that house. During the previous few days negotiations had been in progress between Mr. Pannell, the provisional liquidator, and Mr. Charles Coburn, acting on behalf of the principal performers. On Friday in last week the chief artists only received half their salary for the week, and were asked if they would agree to go on performing until February 1st if a guarantee were given that the other half would be forthcoming at the end of the week. Those interested held a meeting to consider the proposal, and agreed to accept the terms, subject to the amount being paid between the morning and evening performances on Feb. 1st. This, however, was not granted, it being stated that the money would be paid on that night. The performers agreed to go on, and "Cinderella" was played twice on Tuesday as usual. During the day, however, it was urged on Mr. Pannell that the guarantee should be in writing, an intimation being conveyed that unless this was given the following day the principal performers would not go upon the stage. When they came down on Wednesday for the matinee performance the company found the theatre closed. The bills announcing the performance had been posted over, there was a notice on some of the doors that the theatre was closed, and a further notice on the box office that persons who had booked seats were to leave their names and addresses, with the dates upon which they booked, at the stage-door. The performers, many of whom were young women and girls, remained around the doors awaiting the progress of events, and the crowd augmented rapidly. Towards two o'clock there were fresh arrivals, these including persons who had intended to witness the morning performance. Many of these were people who had booked seats, and they created some confusion owing to the difficulty of reaching the stage-door, in consequence of its being besieged by the more clamorous of the locked-out performers. In addition to the ticket-holders, the only persons admitted were the bandmen, who were allowed to go into the theatre and remove their instruments. Several extra policemen were placed on duty in the vicinity. There was, however, no disorder, and the constabulary confined their attention to keeping a passage clear through the colonnade. A reporter, in an interview with Mr. Rogers (Miss Minnie Palmer's manager) learned from him that the action taken by Miss Minnie Palmer and the other principal performers was in consequence of the money paid at the doors by the audience being devoted to paying off of some of the debts of the theatre. They considered they should have been paid before the creditors. There were creditors, it was said, to the extent of £21,000 when the theatre opened with "Cinderella," and these began to press for payment at once. Miss Minnie Palmer's terms were 27s per week and 2s per cent. of the entire takings, irrespective of any expenses. For the first week she received £228, and for the second £238.

#### Police Court Application.

Just before the rising of the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Edward Sansom, accompanied by a number of young ladies, made an application to Mr. Hannay respecting their clothes and other property, which had been left at Her Majesty's Theatre. He explained that he and about 600 others had been performing in the pantomime of "Cinderella." When they went to the theatre that day they found the place "infested with sheriff's officers," who refused to give up anything belonging to them. Mr. Hannay: Is it an execution? Mr. Sansom: Yes. Mr. Hannay: Then I can do nothing for you. If it had been, however, a distress for rent, an officer of the court might have assisted you. Did you tell them that your clothes were your tools in trade?—Mr. Sansom: Yes. If we had them we might offer ourselves to Mr. Augustus Harris, but without our means of making up we are helpless.—Mr. Hannay: I am very sorry for you, but I cannot assist you.

#### Statement by Solicitors.

Messrs. Nathan and Co., of Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery-lane, announce that persons lately employed at Her Majesty's Theatre may, upon applying to them, obtain an order to remove their belongings from the theatre. They deny that the theatre is infested with sheriff's officers, as stated in the police court, only one person being in charge on behalf of the sheriff.

#### FRAUDS ON A BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the London County Sessions, Joseph W. Luker, who had pleaded guilty, and was allowed to go at large upon bail, came up to receive judgment for having defrauded the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.—Mr. Stratton, the general manager, attended for the society, and Mr. Besley, who prosecuted, said the prisoner was a journeyman baker and a member of the society, which had branches all over the country, and numbered 120,000. The charge against the defendant was that of receiving sick pay when he was actually in receipt of full wages. Since his plea his brother had voluntarily repaid the society all the money he had received, and under such circumstances there was no desire on the prosecutors' part for the court to deal harshly with the defendant.—Mr. Purcell, who had been the prisoner's partner for eleven years, a member of the Hearts of Oak Society, and as he would no longer be entitled to any of the benefits, that of itself would be a very substantial punishment. The defendant was suffering from heart disease, and at the time of his offence he was only in receipt of half-pay. It was for the purpose of supporting his wife and seven young children, the eldest of whom was 14, that he had been induced to do this. The learned chairman allowed the defendant to be discharged on his entering into recognisances in the sum of £10 to come up for judgment when called upon.

#### THE FASHION IN LADIES' HATS.

Almost all hats (says the *London Gazette* of Fashion) have broad brims and turned up one side, or front. The Spanish bolero is still a favourite shape, with a deep close-fitting brim covered with velvet, and a low crown draped with folds of velvet trimmed on one side with silk pompons and cord. Passementerie trimming is used for covering the brims of toques in front, the crowns being of coloured velvet ornamented with large birds. A pretty hat in the wide brim shape is of velvet, lined with draped auroreane and birds. The low crowned hat with a wide brim turned up all round is again being worn, the shape being very similar to that worn a few years ago. Plaid ribbons are used to trim the hats or bonnets worn with plaid dresses. Plaid velvet is sometimes draped round the crown of a hat, with two small pointed ends sticking up in front. A large and becoming hat of chestnut brown felt has a broad round brim, turned up at the back with salmon-pink velvet, knotted in front in upright bows above a bunch of shaded velvet chrysanthemums, a narrow band of sable ornaments the brim on the outside.

#### SANGUINARY SEQUEL TO THE CRONIN CASE.

Some sensation was caused in Chicago the other night by the news that Police-captain Schuetzler, who took an active part in the prosecution of the defendants in the Cronin case, had been arrested. It appears that Schuetzler entered a saloon, where he unexpectedly encountered several men who were witnesses for the defence in the Cronin case. They were the Clan-na-Gael in their green and white, and began to abuse him, finally going from words to blows. Being attacked on all sides, Schuetzler drew his revolver and fired upon his assailants, badly wounding the saloon-keeper, Thomas Gibbons, and others. The police officer was released on bail shortly after his arrest.

#### EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF A CREW.

The captain of the ship Holt Hill, which was wrecked on the barren and desolate island of St. Paul, in the South Indian Ocean, has just sent the owners of the ship, Messrs. W. Price and Co., of Liverpool, particulars of the wreck and of the Robinson Crusoe-like adventures of the crew on the island. The Holt Hill, 2,366 tons, was a four-masted iron sailing ship. While going from Rio de Janeiro to Calcutta, she got ashore at St. Paul's Island, having run in a cove between the rocks. She had a crew of thirty-three hands, and the only way of escape was over the bows of the ship, where there was a drop of 40 ft. to 50 ft. A rope was put over the bows, and one by one the crew dropped into the surf. All escaped but the mate. It was nine o'clock at night when the vessel struck, and all night the poor fellows had to remain on the beach, nearly frozen to death with cold. The men escaped just as they were when the ship struck, and for the most part they had no shoes on and were but partially clad. Rocks 200 feet high faced them, and as precipitous as the side of a house. The safety of the men was not assured until they reached the summit, but this was a perilous and difficult task. Captain Sutherland, when climbing the rocks, fell some 20 feet, and when he reached the top his hands were bruised and his feet were cut. The men were dreadfully shaken by the sharp and loose rocks. When all had gained the summit they divided themselves into parties, some to catch penguins, some to fish, some to get wood and water, and others to explore the island. The cook had one match, and in this the hopes of the 32 men lay, as the nights were so cold it meant death without a fire. The solitary match was watched by the entire company with the keenest possible interest, and to the joy of all the outcasts a fire was kindled. This was kept up day and night, special sentries being told off to watch and attend to it, to prevent it going out. The whole island was explored from beginning to end. The only fresh water—besides some rain that had lodged between the rocks—was that contained in some boiling springs. After getting the water the men had to wait until it cooled before they could drink it. The penguins were rank and oily, but after being steeped in salt water all night their black flesh did not taste so badly, though the surfeit which the poor fellows had of the food caused nausea, and in several cases the vomiting of blood. Crayfish were caught, and the natives were the only vegetation the men had. For tobacco the men, from two old clay pipes, smoked some rope yarn. Their beds were formed of dried grass, and in most cases they had simply their trousers and shirts for a covering. Some huts were found, but only one had a roof. When the exploring party found the rain water they brought back a supply in the leathery skin of a skinned animal, having been tied to keep in the water. There were rabbits and goats on the island, but they were too nimble for the shipwrecked men. Some old fish-bones were found, and others were made out of wire. Several fish were caught, and formed

#### An Acceptable Dish.

The water in the springs was so hot that the men could half boil the fish in them. There was not a tree on the island, which was covered with thick rank grass and rushes. It was most trying for the poor fellows to travel over the prickly substance with their bare feet. A small lagoon was found on the north-east end of the island, but it proved to be salt water. There were cliffs round this lagoon to the height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. St. Paul is an island which Government is supposed to place provisions and water for shipwrecked seamen; but neither food nor water was found by the crew of the Holt Hill. It was said that whalers visited the island, and though not shipwrecked made off with the provisions. Eight small boats were found on the island, though several were quite unusable. On the eighth day a vessel was sighted, and a boat was put off from the island. A fire was burned and distress signals shown, but the ship disappeared. She was so near that the shipwrecked crew could see the man at the wheel. Just as their hopes were giving way to despair another sail was sighted. Dried grass was burnt, and the smoke ascended was seen by the stranger, which proved to be the barque *Corcoran*. The vessel was a three-masted schooner, and was nineteen days on board the *Corcoran*, and were most humanely treated. All of the Holt Hill's crew behaved well, Captain Sutherland being remarkably cool under the trying circumstances. It was thought that if Government could put a supply of fresh water in the tanks and a quantity of biscuits on the island periodically, the shipwrecked crew would be saved. They would doubtless prove a blessing to shipwrecked people. St. Paul is a volcanic island about ten miles in circumference, large quantities of lava all round the coast testifying to the many eruptions. It was the opinion of the men that had they been compelled to spend another eight days on the island, many of them must have succumbed to their sufferings. One of the crew has yet arrived in Liverpool. The ship itself, though of immense strength, was soon smashed to pieces by the frightful seas that from time to time struck her on the stern as her bow lay fast wedged in between the great rocks. The name of the chief officer, who was lost, was James Williams.

#### MR. IRVING ON MR. TOOLE'S CAREER.

In proposing the health of Mr. Toole at the Bon Freres Club, Mr. Irving said: "If I were to trace Mr. Toole's career I should have to discourse to you on the history of the English stage for the last forty years. You might find that rather a dull record, but your own memories must supply many and many a delightful recollection of the humour which has given our friend comedians a career that is the envy of the most successful humourist on the English stage. To laugh with Toole is a patriotic observance. Toole is not only an actor but an English institution. I was going to call him a monument, but a monument does not exactly suggest mirth. I have long been convinced, however, that Toole is a part of the British constitution, and almost only part that runs in the blood of our hearts. Well, he is going to spread this fame among our Australian kinsmen, and there will be no need for him to visit the Sandwich Islands after the banquet of the Bon Freres Club; but I shall be very much astonished if Paul Pry does not drop in, and I am sure he won't intrude, at Yokohama or Hong Kong. The only fear that we have, gentlemen, is that the natives of some remote region may rise to part with him. I can see him bartering the Tartars from the top of the great wall of China, and telling them, in the words of his famous lecture, how, when the Chinese first got over the wall, the Chinese went first and the Tartars went 'tarter.' Instead of 'Toole in the Piskin,' he would of 'Toole in the Chinese with the performance of 'Toole in the Piskin.' Well, gentlemen, I am sure it is your fervent hope, as it is mine, that our friend will return from his wanderings benefited in every way, and as eager to see us all again as we shall be to welcome him. Toole has so won the hearts of all that his absence will be sensibly felt among our hearts, and we shall think directly of the sunshine when the east wind cuts us, or when we are lost in the winter fog; but we lack the sunshine all the same; and I say most earnestly that it is a blessed thing for any man who walks the earth to know that in the heart of his fellows he is welcome as the sunshine—as truly missed in his absence as the sunshine is missed to us.—Mr. Toole replied in an address couched in his happiest vein.

#### THE FUNERAL OF SIR WILLIAM GULL.

We are requested to state for the convenience of those who wish to attend the funeral of Sir William Gull, on Monday, that the train will leave Liverpool-street Station at 10 a.m. for Thorpe-Soken. Special arrangements have been made for returning from Thorpe-Soken at 1.40 p.m., and arriving in London at 3.25 p.m.

#### REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

The case of Boughton v. Hindricks and another was resumed on Wednesday, being a suit in which the will of the late Mrs. Mary Rosina Horsley, of Grosvenor-place, Cheltenham, was in dispute. Mr. Channell (in the absence of Mr. Underwood) and Mr. Searle appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Deane for the defendants.—The testatrix was a widow, she having been twice married, first to Colonel Jay, and secondly to Mr. Horsley, who predeceased her. On the death of her second husband, having no known relatives, she went to reside in the house of the plaintiff, Dr. Boughton, a surgeon in practice at Cheltenham. Previous to doing that she had been on friendly terms with the defendants, one of whom was a stockbroker, the other a solicitor, and by her testamentary papers, executed in 1878 and in 1885, they were benefited. On the 24th of June, 1889, she made a will which was in favour of the plaintiff. Two days after that will was made testatrix upset a spirit lamp while in bed, and was so severely burnt that on the 28th of June she died, at the age of 72. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The plaintiff now sought to have the later will established, but probable was opposed by the defendants, who alleged undue execution and unaccounted for the earlier testamentary papers established. In the course of the evidence given it was stated that the deceased had given way to habits of intemperance, as according to the bills produced it appeared that the deceased had had thirty bottles of brandy in seventy-two days, in addition to a large quantity of "Liebig," which was a mixture of essence of beef and port wine, and some amusement was occasioned by a bottle of the mixture being produced, opened, and submitted to the learned judge, counsel, and the jury.—Mary Jarvis, formerly general servant to Mrs. Horsley, prior to the death of Mr. Horsley, said she had seen Mrs. Horsley after she went to live with Dr. and Mrs. Boughton. She was then much improved in health. The deceased told her that Dr. and Mrs. Boughton treated her like a son and daughter, and that she intended to make some provision for them. She knew that the deceased took a good deal to drink during Mr. Horsley's lifetime.—In cross-examination by Mr. Lockwood, the witness said she could not say Mrs. Horsley was a confirmed tippler. In reply to Mr. Justice Butt, the witness said that Mr. Abel, the solicitor, asked her to write down her evidence, as some people had said Mrs. Horsley was a person not of sound mind. She thought that very cruel, and she wrote her statement in consequence. She always believed Mrs. Horsley to be a sensible woman.—Mr. George Smith, proprietor of the Prince of Wales Hotel at Cheltenham, said he attended the deceased professionally in March, 1889. She then appeared quite sensible. The only thing he saw strange about her was that she had a very large tongue. (Laughter.)—Mr. Lockwood then stated the case for the defendants, and contended that the will had not been legally executed.—In the result the jury, after deliberating for ten minutes, found that the deceased was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding at the time she executed the will of last June. They found in favour of the earlier will and codicil.—These earlier documents were accordingly pronounced for by the learned judge.

#### OUTSIDE THE STAGE DOOR.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, James M'Avoy, a well-dressed young man, occupation not tendered, from Edith Grove, Fulham-road, was charged with being drunk in Lisle-street on the previous night.—On the 29th C.R. said that at twelve o'clock he saw the prisoner at the back of the Empire Theatre. He was intoxicated, and a large crowd had congregated around him. On requesting him to move on he was obstinate, and said it would take four policemen to lodge him in the station.—Mr. Newton inquired what he had to say to the charge.—M'Avoy, replying, said it was true that he was slightly intoxicated, and he refused to go from the theatre. He had spent the greater part of the evening there, and when in the American bar he put down a sovereign to pay for a small bottle of champagne, and the assistant only returned him 6s. 6s. change, thus charging him 13s. 6d. for the wine. He remonstrated, and was forcibly ejected. He was taken to the station, and he was charged with being drunk in Lisle-street. The constable said that he found the prisoner outside the stage-door.—Prisoner: Yes, that's where I was ejected.—Mr. Newton: You should have gone away when the constable requested you to do so.—Prisoner: But I wanted to get my proper change.—Mr. Newton: You were drunk, and made a disturbance in the street. You must pay 10s., or be imprisoned for seven days.

#### FIRE AT WESTMINSTER.

Some commotion was caused in the Westminster district on Thursday morning by the report that the Westminster Palace Hotel was on fire. As it proved, it was not the Palace Hotel that had caught fire, but a floor of rooms in No. 1, Westminster Chambers, just opposite the hotel. The rooms were occupied as offices by Messrs. F. D. and A. K. Brown and Mr. W. P. Boileau. An outbreak of fire was first discovered shortly before seven o'clock, and in the course of a little time Captain Shaw had arrived with ten fire engines. The flames were quickly got under, but not before the rooms had been gutted and damaged to a considerable extent, perhaps of £400 or £500. Apart from this immediate loss occasioned by the fire, the floor above and that below—occupied as the Queensland Government offices—were considerably damaged by water. The cause of the fire is not known.

#### LAND NATIONALISATION SOCIETY AND LORD ASHBOURNE'S ACT.

The objections taken by the Land Nationalisation Society to the extension of Lord Ashbourne's Act are shortly as follows:—1. That it is intended to strengthen the system of landlordism by multiplying the number of landlords. 2. That it fails to meet any of the chief abuses of the present system, leaving the possessor power to cease using the land and to retire and let it at an oppressive rent, and to impose hampering conditions. It does not recognise the right of the labourer of access to national opportunities. 3. Responsibilities are incurred by the British taxpayer for the sake of the Irish landlords. 4. That the land question in Ireland is a matter for the Irish people to settle themselves, without the intervention of the British Government. 5. That the landlord class take advantage of the necessities of the tenant to exact an excessive price.

#### THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, Mr. Treloar moved that the Guildhall library, museum, and art gallery be opened for a certain period of each Sunday. He said that since he gave notice of the motion in November last, the Lord's Day Observance Society and other institutions, at their instance, had phoned him, and doubtless other members of the council, with circulars of every description denouncing the proposal. On the other hand, he had letters from the most influential persons in London and throughout the country, nearly every firm in the City, and the great majority of their employees, in favour of the opening. Canon Shuttleworth wrote that in his opinion the opening would be of the greatest possible benefit to the inhabitants of the City.—Mr. Alliston seconded the motion, and spoke vigorously in favour of it.—Mr. Ellis moved the previous question, which Major Johnson seconded.—Mr. Treloar's motion was defeated by a large majority.



ALL Chemists at No. 64. and 66. 64.



## VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.]

It is now some months since it was stated in this column that with the change of camp from Wimbledon to Biele important alterations would take place in the programme of the annual meeting of the N.E.A. In fact, it is now more than evident that the conditions of the many competitions were hardly in unison with the exigencies of modern practice. But in addition to this it has long been felt there was something required to throw fresh energy into young shots and to encourage them so to persevere that in time they work their way into the front rank. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that it is proposed to give bronze medals for competition at the meetings of the various county rifle associations in the same proportion as the N.E.A.'s medals are given to Volunteers generally, the conditions being that the men must be efficient who did not belong to any naval or military service previous to the 1st of November next but on proceeding the rate of the competition. The winners of such prizes are to be allowed to compete for prizes at Biele in the Queen's contest.

Another important change is that of giving greater encouragement to proficiency in "field firing." Recent experiments at Aldershot have taught us that in this respect our army is long way below the standard of merit. So far as one can gather, it is the intention of the association to make certain changes in the Mullen competition, and also to offer prizes for rapid firing at various distances, which shall be open alike to Regulars and Volunteers. The extent of ground there is at Biele will enable this to be done without any fear of accident to the onlookers. The introduction of the Regulars into these competitions is also another proof of the tendency of the association towards eventually holding the Army Rifle Association at the same time and place as the meeting of the N.E.A. By almost shoulder-to-shoulder practice both Regulars and Volunteers will acquire information and useful hints, of which they will remain in ignorance so long as they continue separate institutions.

Lord Wantage has always been looked upon as an authority on all questions relating to "gunnery," and therefore his opinion that the establishment of the brigade system has proved a piece of practical legislation is entitled to great weight. He points out that we have always been noted for our regiments, but we have lacked organization and staff. Now, under the new system, we certainly do possess a certain organization, which is being gradually improved upon; but as for the staff, where are they? As a matter of fact, the force is almost as immovable as it was before Mr. Stanhope's scheme came into operation. What is required is a permanent staff, which shall be able to place its hand, at any moment, on sufficient transport and supply to set the machine in motion. Such machinery as exists in continental nations cannot well be applied to this country, but it is a good sign that the Government of the day are endeavouring to do all they can with the means at their disposal to make the force efficient.

The new regulations with regard to the Hon. Artillery Company have been published, and fix the establishment at 316 officers and men of the field batteries, 81 in the cavalry, and 558 infantry, which is to be composed of six companies. The staff is to remain the same as at present, and, in regard to discipline, the company is to be governed by the royal warrant of March 18th, 1889, and all future rules and regulations made by the War Office will be given through the general in command of the Home District. The conditions of efficiency are to be the same as provided for Volunteers, and all members are to be transferred to the veteran company on attaining the age of fifty years, except in special cases. The commanding officer will recommend candidates for commissions to the Secretary for War, who will submit them to the Queen for approval. It will thus be seen that, barring their special charter, the Hon. Artillery Company is placed upon almost exactly the same footing as every Volunteer corps in the kingdom.

A writer, who is justly regarded as an authority on military matters, says: "A great increase has taken place of late years in the artillery. While there is difficulty in getting together seventeen guns for Wellington's funeral in September, 1852, we saw forty-two guns at a review at Aldershot on August 10th, 1885." Now, it so happens that either in 1874 or 1875, at all events, the last year of Sir Hope Grant's command at Aldershot, 101 field guns were manoeuvred at the close of the then annual autumn exercises. There were over a hundred guns at Aldershot, and the extra one was brought specially from Woolwich. This, I believe, was the biggest artillery display ever witnessed in this country.

Major-General Smith has been requested by the Commander-in-Chief to ascertain the views of the officers in command of metropolitan brigades with regard to Easter manoeuvres, and it is already reported that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 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844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

Colonel Menzies seems to think that Volunteer adjutants have too much time on their hands, and that they should be employed in other ways, like a garrison instructor, for instance. On the other hand, an equally competent military authority points out that the military authorities, while apparently lending the Volunteers an officer for their instruction are constantly employing him on any duties, such as court-martials, recruiting, &c., and thus taking away from the one hand what they give with the other. Probably if Volunteer adjutants' hands were not tied down by so many restrictions as they are at present, in the way of travelling and other expenses, there would not be much room for finding fault with the way in which their duties are performed.

By the way, I understand that Lieutenant-colonel Hadden's end-of-ground range, at the headquarters of the 4th West Surrey, at Kennington, will be open for practice at once. It is to be hoped that it will be largely patronised by Volunteers during the next month or two, so that the experiment may have a fair trial. Of course, with the approach of spring they will prefer to practise in the open air, so we have only left the few remaining months of winter in which to test its value.

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

London—Drill: At drill hall, on Monday, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; on Friday, at 8 p.m.; on Saturday, at 8 p.m.; on Sunday, at 8 p.m. Company drill: On Monday, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; on Friday, at 8 p.m.; on Saturday, at 8 p.m.; on Sunday, at 8 p.m. Battalion drill: On Monday, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; on Friday, at 8 p.m.; on Saturday, at 8 p.m.; on Sunday, at 8 p.m. Regimental drill: On Monday, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; on Friday, at 8 p.m.; on Saturday, at 8 p.m.; on Sunday, at 8 p.m. Divisional drill: On Monday, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; on Friday, at 8 p.m.; on Saturday, at 8 p.m.; on Sunday, at 8 p.m. Army drill: On Monday, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.; on Thursday, at 8 p.m.; 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[illegible]

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Your faithfully, **MARIE MOSE MARCUS.**

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property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,  
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despoiling the congested Phlegm present by free expectoration,  
The unpleasant sensation of burning in the throat, which  
deprives so many of rest during the night by the throat- and  
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